



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 47

January Session, 2013

Substitute Senate Bill No. 917

Senate, March 18, 2013

The Committee on Environment reported through SEN. MEYER of the 12th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CERTAIN MICROBIAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PESTICIDES AND GRUB CONTROL PRODUCTS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 10-231a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

3 As used in sections 10-231b to 10-231d, inclusive, and section 19a-
4 79a, (1) "pesticide" means a fungicide used on plants, an insecticide, a
5 herbicide or a rodenticide, but does not mean a sanitizer, disinfectant,
6 antimicrobial agent or pesticide bait, (2) "lawn care pesticide" means a
7 pesticide registered by the United States Environmental Protection
8 Agency and labeled pursuant to the federal Insecticide, Fungicide and
9 Rodenticide Act for use in lawn, garden and ornamental sites or areas.
10 "Lawn care pesticide" does not include any: (A) Microbial pesticide or
11 biochemical pesticide that is registered with the United States
12 Environmental Protection Agency, (B) horticultural soap or oil that is
13 registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency,

14 and that does not contain any synthetic pesticide or synergist, or (C)
15 grub control product registered with the United States Environmental
16 Protection Agency that does not contain a product label with a caution,
17 warning or danger indication, [and] (3) "integrated pest management"
18 means use of all available pest control techniques, including judicious
19 use of pesticides, when warranted, to maintain a pest population at or
20 below an acceptable level, while decreasing the use of pesticides, (4)
21 "microbial pesticide" means a pesticide that consists of a
22 microorganism as the active ingredient, and (5) "biochemical pesticide"
23 means a naturally occurring substance that controls pests by nontoxic
24 mechanisms.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	10-231a
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ENV *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State and Municipal Impact: See Below-Potential Savings

Explanation

The bill could result in a potential minimal savings to any state or local facility with students in grade eight or lower. The bill exempts certain products from the definition of "lawn care pesticide," increasing the range of products that may be used on the grounds of any local or state facility with students in grade eight or lower. By increasing the range of available products, state or local entities will have additional products to choose from when selecting lawn care pesticides, which could result in a less expensive product than their current one, thus resulting in a savings.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

OLR Bill Analysis**sSB 917*****AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CERTAIN MICROBIAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PESTICIDES AND GRUB CONTROL PRODUCTS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.*****SUMMARY:**

The law generally prohibits the application of lawn care pesticide on the grounds of any day care center, or public or private preschool or school with students in grade eight or lower, except in a health emergency.

This bill exempts the following products from the definition of “lawn care pesticide,” thus allowing their application on the grounds of day care centers and these schools:

1. microbial or biochemical pesticides;
2. horticultural soaps or oils without synthetic pesticide or synergist (enhancer of pesticide properties); and
3. grub control products without a caution, warning, or danger indication on their product labels.

The products must be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to qualify under the exemption.

Current law defines “lawn care pesticide” as a pesticide that is registered with the EPA and labeled according to federal law for use in lawns, gardens, and ornamental sites.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

MICROBIAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PESTICIDE

Under the bill, a “microbial pesticide” is a pesticide containing a

microorganism as the active ingredient, and a “biochemical pesticide” is a naturally occurring substance that controls pests by nontoxic means.

For purposes of the law on pesticide application at day care centers and schools, a “pesticide” is a fungicide used on plants, insecticide, herbicide, or rodenticide, but not a sanitizer, disinfectant, antimicrobial agent, or pesticide bait.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 28 Nay 0 (03/04/2013)